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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts oust in all cases send stamps for that purpose

A Plan for the Tunnel.

It is possible that a solution of the Park avenue tunnel problem may be found in the proposed plan of tunnelling under the East River from the Grand Central Station to Hunter's Point, now under consideration by the officers of the New York Central Railroad.

According to the testimony of competent engineers the chief factor of danger in the tunnel is congestion in the Grand Central Station. Under present conditions, every train entering New York over the New York Central's tracks must pass through the tunnel four times, once on its inward-bound trip, once in going back to the Mott Haven yards to get out of the way of other incoming trains, once in returning to the station and once when it makes its next outward-bound trip. Were the company to get enough yard room at the south end of the tunnel, this shuttling back and forth between the Grand Central Station and Mott Haven would cease.

On its face the scheme looks feasible, and if the civil engineers declare it to be so the State Railroad Commission will do well to give to it their careful

We Do Want the Philippines.

President SCHURMAN'S remarkable speech at Boston last Monday night surprised the anti-Imperialists to whom it was addressed. They found in him unexpectedly a sympathizer. They are now hailing him as a prophet.

From among the generalities of President SCHURMAN'S remarks about the future of this country's relations with the Philippines, there stand forth two distinct statements. One statement concerns President McKINLEY's memory; the other, President ROOSEVELT'S present opinions and intentions.

Dr. Schurman is reported as explaining that when he accepted office as President of the first Philippine Commission there was perfect agreement between himself and Mr. McKINLEY as to the undesirability of a permanent retention of the islands by this Government. "We do not want the islands,' said Dr. SCHURMAN in substance to the President who had negotiated the Treaty of Paris. " McKINLEY said he did not either, but after DEWEY's victory the American people would not consent to leave the Philippines to Spain, but we must take the islands to emancipate the people." Dr. SCHURMAN declared his belief that what Mr. McKINLEY really desired for the Filipinos was a gradual process of enlargement of their liberty of self-government, "culminating in independence.

Has Dr. SCHURMAN been misreported. or is he merely the victim of that trick of memory, not uncommon in the case own concepts and conclusions to the modifications. person to whom they were eloquently communicated?

Dr. SCHURMAN also undertook to explain Mr. ROOSEVELT'S real position. President ROOSEVELT really meant," he is reported as declaring, "that the Filipinos should have such independence as the American people have."

This was intended to be a distinct statement, but it is capable of two very different interpretations. It may mean that Dr. SCHURMAN professes to have personal knowledge that President ROOSEVELT believes in absolute independence as the ultimate and inevitable destiny of the Filipinos. It may mean, on the other hand, that President Roose-YELT foresees for the Filipinos, after the interval necessary to educate them to the level of American citizenship, the enjoyment of such independence and liberty of self-government as we enjoy here at home—that is, indopendence and self-government under

the flag of the United States It is unfortunate that the reports of SCHURMAN'S statements concerntog President McKINLEY's alleged views confine itself to the defence of the pasand President ROOSEVELT's alleged intentions lack the clarity which we find, for example, in the conclusions reached by Dr. SCHURMAN himself two years ago, after some experience in the minnes. Dr Schungas then said in the report which he signed as President of the first Philippine Commission:

First Tim Collect States cannot wondered From the Philippine Islands. We ger those and study himle for to remain. These is no shoule from cur responsibility to king Phiplican and for expensed for the generooms of the archipmage, and the paratimentian of the acceptains of the inhabitance | which will become the home of the Gardecord. The Phipinus are Whelly sugarpased

per professionar, and if todependance stere gives ar histor Arry served that anginizate it.

Third -Three doing no Philippine agains, had entry a collection of siderani propies these to be general public opinion in the accompany. For the tonical property and relevanted. Who along interest someonics is pointe state. It proves roughter as Althurch, which is at the southemnisting indisponence American Authority guidance and Lorid of the contemp from Bullott to

And thereupon President Southway recommended a form of local govern- and in the according the femine frontier enent swited, in his opinion, to the future toward Banci an intresched comp is to mosts of the initiate What was it? he formed to which and the for-Was it drawn with special reference to man authorities have begut negotiathe requirements of an alien and remote those for the purchase of the entire rite. tace to be fostered under our temporary of the village of Molier. Mullitures. protection and gettlance into a state of aithough an open town, is to be profitness for absolute independence and tectal by Luiteries which will et the self-government on principles adapted same time command the lines of rail. to Asiatic characteristics?

the not quite that Dr. Septemen Theore Mullivem and Colman. described his plan in a speech before the The famous fort at Tullingen, which Armour Institute of Technology on Feb. is involved in the difficulty between

24, 1900. The course which he recomnded, he then announced, was " practically the governmental policy outlined by THOMAS JEFFERSON for the government of the vast territory acquired by

the Louisiana purchase." We have never heard that when THOMAS JEFFERSON outlined that governmental policy he had in mind the ultimate independence of the region in question; or that he remarked to anybody "We do not want the Louisiana Territory.

Time to Stop It.

Yesterday the Hon. WILLIAM A Mason, whose personal taste and quality of statesmanship we will not characterize, flaunted the memory of the late President McKinley and trampled on the naval regulations by offering a resolution in the Senate that the thanks of Congress be given to Rear Admiral SCHIEY as the " Commander at Santiago.

Why don't the partisans of SCHLEY approach this matter through the front door instead of through the back door?

The official records as they stand show that the commander at Santiago was WILLIAM T. SAMPSON. If they stand for "injustice to SCHLEY," to use the patter of this peculiar officer's friends, they should be challenged, and, if proper, reversed, not through the political power of a hysterical or deluded partisanship, but through the legitimate tribunal of a court of inquiry called by SCHLEY himself.

For Congress to declare, under the pressure of an intense excitement, and without investigation of the facts on which have been founded the opinions of a President, a Navy Department and the body of the American Navy, that SCHLEY was in command at Santiago would be to disgrace the national legislature.

Mayor Low's Reply to Dr. Parkhurst. Mayor Low's letter replying to Dr. PARKHURST'S protest against non-enforcement of the Sunday liquor law, is a document which displays extraordinary talent in collecting and arranging the material available for argument.

The Mayor says finally that " this administration will continue to enforce the Excise law as one of the general body of laws which it is called upon to enforce, in the best manner practicable with the means at its disposal.

If this is meant to wipe out and reverse all previous conflicting utterances attributed to the Mayor and Police Commissioner PARTRIDGE, in favor of a "liberal interpretation" of the Sunday law, out of which, and out of the practical management of the question up to date, has come the ominous rumor that the administration intends practically to nullify the law in question, it must be accepted in good faith. If it is intended merely to supplement these remarks, it leaves the situation in much the same condition as it was when Dr. PARKHURST wrote.

The Gap of Belfort.

Almost simultaneously with the giving out of the Franco-Italian understanding regarding North Africa, it is announced that there has been a difficulty between the German and Swiss Governments about certain measures taken by the German staff in connection with the defence of that part of the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine on which is situated the celebrated Gap of Belfort. For a better understanding of the case it is necessary to note that during the last after a lapse of time and in the absence few years the projects of the French of any recollection of pronounced ex- staff in the event of a war with Gerpressions of dissent, attributes one's many have undergone very important

Whereas for the quarter of a century immediately succeeding the war of 1870-71 the French plans were essentially defensive in character, they are now known to have developed an aggressive tendency as the older officers of the war of defeat have given way to younger men. This has not, of course, escaped the attention of the German staff, and measures are now being put into execution on the German side which have been for some little time in contemplation; the German plans, in consequence of the changes in the French, having undergone modification in a contrary sense o those of the latter, and from having a Roman Catholic paster of an uptown been wholly aggressive, become also

At one moment, when it was found that the strength of the French position at Belfort, strongly supported from several points and guarded by the Swiss frontier to the southeast, rendered the closed success of a forward movement on the part of the German Army problematical, the idea of the German staff was to abandon the upper Rhine country and sage of the Rhine by the old historical tracks. The undisquised it tention, however, of the French staff in the event of war to assume a Vigorous offensive has decided the Germans to oppose a atronuous resistance at the outset, and in order to make if as effective to possible it has been decided to defend the apper Rhine

The first series of works which, it is understood, base best desided on conprise among others the fortification of Multi-sim on the sust side of the fibrie. man defence against a French invasion. Time are works already covering the railway bridges of Hontagen and Neuroburg on the Ribne, but they are not of authors importance to offer a serious Annial ance Negator time frontier at Multisusen, several testeries will comwhich converge on it from Belfort. Basel,

the German and the Swiss Govern is situated on heights overlooking the Swiss town and territory with some of its guns pointed in that direction, as if it were anticipated that a violation of Swiss territory by the French might take place and the flank of the German defence be turned. The German staff, however, considers that the work on the Tülingerberg is too much in the air, but it is thought advisable to wait until the emotion caused in Switzerland by the sight of German guns pointed on a Swiss town has subsided, before proceeding with the more important work of fortifying the bridge head at Huningen, which will be in contravention of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, to which Prussia was a signatory.

As this is not the first occasion since the accession of the Emperor WILLIAM II. that the attitude of Germany has caused anxiety to Switzerland, the action of the German Government in the matter of the defence of the upper Rhine is being watched with close attention by the authorities of the Helvetian republic.

The Lipton Cup. It is a long trip from Sandy Hook to Lake Michigan, but cups are far-reaching trophies. Sir THOMAS LIPTON piles up additional proof of this tolerably well-established fact by presenting a handsome silver mug to the Chicago Yacht Club. In the proposed battles for this prize the Chicago salts, or, to be more precise, fresh-water ducks, propose to reach-a broad reach surelyall the way to Massachusetts for models. Well; probably they are wise. Even the fresh-water men, including the experts who brave the dangers of the raging canals, know very well that the Down-Easters possess great cargoes of talent in the matter of boat building. But all the same it is surprising to think that Chicago cannot turn out a model of its own. Can it be true that in the Smoky City it is impossible to discover fine lines? Fellows who can shoot straight, like the Westerners, ought to have eyes good enough to search out some of the mysteries wrapped in models.

Sir THOMAS'S cup is for small craft-21footers-which is encouraging. Really the small fry have not been sufficiently represented of late years; and, as every old vachtsman knows, assisted by his memory of the old-time marine steeplechases of the sandbaggers, there is more genuine sport in the regattas of the small craft than there is in many of the great international races in which there are no upsets, swamps and swims to make things lively.

For presenting his cup for small craft Sir Thomas is to be congratulated, and doubtless Chicago will shout "How!" For he's a jolly good fellow.

The Elm street property owners who appeared before the Mayor on Wednesday to ask that their tax assessment might be reduced, might well have asked for more. The question is whether, in view of the long-drawn-out injury done to these owners, due to the practical closing of Elm street in connection with the underground railroad excavating, they are not, in fairness, entitled to heavy compensation from the city.

Admiral Sculer shot a deer, and, as the Bureau

was permitted to keep it. - Washington Post Since our contemporary is reiterating its old slander against the Navy Department while the last official paper emanating from Rear Admiral SCHLEY is in the hands of the President awaiting official action, we will put a few questions, prompted

The "Bureau of Fabrication " of course means the Navy Department or some division of it. Will the Washington Post point to a single case of "fabrication?"

At the same time we will repeat a question put long ago and never answered: you a party to the fraud perpetrated upon the public by Rear Admiral SCHLEY when he published only one of the two letters he had received from Lieutenant-Commander Hoposon dated June 11, the same being also affected by a previous letter from

Hoposon dated June 8? The published letter of June !! appeared first in the Washington Post, and when we ask our contemporary if it was a party to the fraud involved, we mean, did the Post | nature, the play of children amid the trees publish the aforesaid lying letter in ignorance or in knowledge of the attendant

Last Sunday the Rev. Father MALLOY, church, preached a sermon deploring marriages between Catholics and Protestants. The severity of his criticisms was such as to call out a discussion among the readers of Tith BUN, part of which has been printed, but which has become no randorous that we toust pronounce it

Why Does a D. g Wag His Tall?

To The Editor of The Sun-Sir Why loss a day was his tall? Please do not thin w income This question is accordingly in the cold sections in the question is a start a respondency, and the cold sections that for the respondency, and the cold sections that he said a respondency, and the cold sections that he respondency, and the cold sections that he respondency is not apply.

Why there is they say that he when the cold presented them are the properties of the respondency Encourage Apr. 40

The place for the second secon

AROUND THE GALLERIES. pes by Horatio Walker at

Montress Gallery. The current exhibition at the Montros Gallery, continuing until Feb. 15, presents seven examples of Horatio Walker's latest work. As usual, the subjects are drawn from the landscape and life of the peasants in the Province of Quebec; a sturdy race that has preserved not only the language of its French forefathers, but their outward and inward characteristics. Simple, industrious stout-hearted, Mr. Walker has found in them the very qualities that would be likely to make the most intimate and enduring appeal to the sincere and earnest force of his own personality. Himself of Canadian origin, he has for many years, indeed ever since he gave his time wholly to painting, spent a large part of each year among these interesting people; sharing their life and confidence, and drawing from their simple faith and unquestioning fulfilment of the daily routine of duties a rich store of inspiration. For it s in the association between nature and the human life it nourishes that he has discovered poetry; a relationship renewed with the recurrence of the seasons, normal, wholesome and even dignified by the unaffected completeness of the union.

You will not find in Mr. Walker's pictures that stern melancholy as of unrelenting destiny which throbs through Millet's peasant pictures; still less the mainly external interest in the picturesqueness of the peasant that marks the work of the many followers of Jules Breton and is not wholly absent even from his. Intimacy is the keynote of Walker's study; an intimacy that has bred affection; a broad, embracing interest which penetrates the impassive exterior of the peasant and reaches to his simple contentment in the satisfaction of a life of laborious well-doing. This same and natural point of view is an outcome of the painter's sincerity and bigness of er and it results in pictures, wherein character and it results in pictures, wherein the large significance of the scene is un-affectedly rendered. It may appear in robust guise, as in "Peasants Scraping a Pig," which shows a sturdy fellow scraping off the bristles from a pig's neck, already delicately pink and white, while another man is almost hidden in the steam which rises from the boiling water that he is pour-ing over the carcass. The vapor mounts in wreaths to the brown-stained timbers of the barn, at the end of which is a woman's figure bending over the stone furnace. Or will reappear with a suggestion of tender freshness, as in "Ploughing—Spring," where a most delicate atmosphere envelops the limpid greens of the young vegetation and softens the brown of the wholesome-looking upturned furrow. Again in "Moon-rise—A Canadian Pastoral," the day's toil is over, the man is unhitching the patient oxen, a boy stands by waiting and yet with a perceptible turn of his body in the direction of the distant village, and over group and the wide landscape beyond a deep quietude is settling down. Or, le us note "The First Snow," in which a shep herd and his flock are wending their wa in the falling snow toward some farm buildings. Here we shall feel, I think, the cold silence that accompanies a snowstorm in the country and fancy we see the flakes fluttering as they fall. The realism of the impression is extraordinary and the scene has just that degree of cheerlessness and melancholy which tinges as it were the invigorating sensation of the snow upon one's face. It is not the beauty of still less its desolation, that er has portrayed, but its sir ormal phenomenon, as part of the winter butine of country life.

And this poise of observation and large

And this poise of observation also narmonious sympathy find expression also the manner of painting. Feeling finds the manner of painting. Feeling finds way into the actual brush strokes, die tating their particular character in the tating their particular character in the varying degree of vigor or of tenderness; and the unity of feeling is preserved throughout the whole composition; not a jar disturbs the comprehensiveness of the unity and the latter is most expresvely revealed in the unbroken harmony the color scheme. These pictures, like others by Mr. Walker,

arouse one's enthusiasm; perhaps not always instantaneously, for, as I have said, their strength is in their normality; they do not arrest by any sort of drum-thumping method but through the endurable persuasion of truth and sanity; but when the interest has been once aroused, it is only a question of time how soon i becomes enthusiastic.

Paintings by G. D'Espagnat Ruel's.

The work of G. D'Espagnat is familiar to habitude of the Durand-Ruel galleries, but in the twenty-six examples shown on this occasion one will find evidence of the continual branching out in fresh directions of this comparatively young painter. He has never been at a loss for subjects, having that essentially pictorial quality of mind which readily sees the possibilities of a picture in what meets is eye. Nor does be worry himself with motives of deep meaning. His art is essentially a sunny, happy-hearted one; alertly responsive to the gentle gayety of life and and flowers of a garden, or the frolic of whiteeaps on the water; the piquancy of a group of figures upon the rocks or the sweet pensiveness of a single figure seen in the distance walking among trees. We like him no less for this artlessness of mind, since he puts the carmestness mt is in him into claborating the art of is pictures. It is no slight thing to be the to catch the parity and freehoess of he sunshine and imprison it in a frame; if to bring into our drawing rooms the

three make an cases of refreshment wherever they hang. That they do this is a result of their excellent artistry. D'Espagnat reveis in pure color and is not afraid of brilliancy, for be line a loren series of har-mour, so spontaneous and under control that he does not need to play in minor keys or apart that less tomes. He can let his farmy threat it had be then a synthetic to the

the recognitionality projectate.

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capital with the above exhibition at Brangers Studie in assessment of work day a policy fracticly parents. R. Catolic. They ner Call of action of the South, according page. ing ever the areas of a heri fight, or pay-

as animated with the glow of life as it is pictorially interesting. For Canais secures with surprising effectiveness the vitality of his figures; not alone in incividual cases but in the harmonicus generalization of but in the harmonicus generalization of movement that he gives to the whole scene, as in two pictures of a fete, in one of which the people are sitting or malking the the people are sitting or walking in a sunny street and in the other dancing at night in the glow of colored lamps. Most of his pictures are bouquets of agitated color; in some, however, as "Danses Coulisses" he attempts with very agreeable results a more limited harmony of color and a quiet Perhaps, this picture gives a clue to the ultimate quality of his art. At present it is in the stage of exuberant strength; full of youthful daring and more than a young man's usual dexterity; virile stuff, that comes with hot eagerness from breits and because with hot eagerness from breits. that comes with hot eagerness from brain and hand. His career is one that will be watched with extreme interest.

TO REBUILD A NEGRO SCHOOL. Appeal for Funds in Behalf of an In titu-

tion Destroyed in the Jacksonville Fire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On May last, a mighty conflagration swept over Jacksonville, Fla., and reduced to ashes the homes, business places and personal effects of 10,000 of its people. Among the many school and church buildings which in the flames were those of the Bethel Bible and Industrial School and the Bethel Institutional Church. These buildings, together with the furniture, school apparatus and the free circulating library they contained, cost over \$35,000. The educational, industrial and library work of this institution is nonsectarian, practical and thoroughly Christian. and has sought during the ten years of its existence to teach the negroes to honest, industrious, law-abiding and useful

existence to teach the negroes to become honest, industrious, law-abiding and useful men and women. This work has attracted the attention and won the indorsement of the best men of both races in Jacksonville and the South, as the inclosed letter from Mr. Booker T. Washington will show.

The land, buildings, furniture and library of these institutions were worth \$50,000. This large sum was given almost wholly by the negroes themselves and represents twenty-five years of the hardest toll and the greatest self-sacrifice on their part. To have almost all of this vast sum swept away by fire in a few hours was a terrible blow—it would have disheartened a less hopeful and resolute people. But although the members and supporters of these institutions lost all they had in the fire, they have pledged \$5,000 toward the \$35,000 required to rebuild their Industrial School and Institutional Church.

The insurance upon the property was sufficient to free it of all debts, but nothing more. We have an admirable site—a valuable corner lot 105x157½ feet in the centre of the city and \$8,000 in cash and good subscriptions toward our new building, and we trust that you may be led of God to make a cash donation or a subscription, payable on or before Nov. 15, 1902, to aid us in starting again this work which has done, and is able to do, so much in making the colored people of the South what they must become—namely, honest, industrious, law-abiding and useful citizens, in order to elevate themselves and help save our country from lawlessness and lagnorance.

elp save our country from lawlessness and

ignorance. Contributions and subscriptions for this work may be sent to H. G. Aird, cashier State Bank of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla., and designated For Bethel Bible and Industrial School."

trial School."

I will gladly furnish, by letter or in person, further information relative to this work.

J. MILTON WALDRON,
Pastor and President, P. O. Box 617.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.

With this letter there was inclosed a note signed by Prof. Booker T. Washington, commending the Rev. Mr. Waldron as a person in every way deserving of confidence and of great value for his helpfulness among col-

Manners on the Elevated-A "Strapholder" Issue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In his reply to "Strapholder," Mr. Norton says "99 per cent. of the men who occupy seats in the "L" trains are wearied brainworkers of the workings of the aforesaid man's brains. He shows us row after row of haggard, emaciated looking men, hardly able to stand weak-kneed, wild-eyed, on the verge of insanity. Now, he further tells us, that up to Twenty-third street the car is absolutely and entirely occupied by men, not a woman enters (they all take the cable car), but when the just after 6 o'clock, when the employees leave force of ladies who have been shopping tire day, who have been to the mat"see their idol gurgle forth words ying love." Of course all the poor ris, of whom he rants so very paliy, either walk home or have their shiles call for them. These poor tollers never, never take the "L" little after 6.

that a gentleman our friend Norton on, what a gentieman our Friend Norton must be: From his letter we gather that he considers all women, one and all, a person desiring equal rights with man and consequently supposed to attach herself to a strap while a lot of gentlement? occupy seats! Does this man forget absolutely and entirely that in the evening hour the woman of leisure is in the minority to the very greatest extent, does he fordesiring equal rights with man and con-sequently supposed to attach herself to a strap while a lot of gentlemen(?) occupy seats! Does this man forget absolutely and entirely that in the evening hour the woman of leisure is in the minority to the very greatest extent, does he for-get the stenographer, the bookkeeper, the saleswoman, the tired little cash girl, and above all does he forget, or does he not possess sufficient breeding to know that if a gentleman occupies a seat and a member of the weaker sex enters and has to stand, it is his bounden duty to rise and offer his sent, may, it is is more than a duty, for the real gentleman does not know what it means to occupy a seat while a woman hangs to a strap. By his letter Norton admits that he is not a gentleman, he admits his lack of breeding. the is not a green or of the space to drive his insult southern manhood back into his throat of one tell Mr. Norton that if he were to sit a southern city, and while riding in sit a southern city, and while riding in

od a counter all day selling rithous ". Akw Yonk, dan 28 H in tou Lokway.

Appeal for a liner tirech in Bermuda

To the Charles of The birs on Mrs. Atterties, to of the chaptain of the book primings of was to The second of them is the character for the News Common terms of the second of the sec per selfente de front hande mine des les promiser le s'appropriée à la large bard consideration de les montes de la promiser le suppliment de destruge en eter at line haife quest y shoutest haife le la large haife per le promiser le shie montes de la propriée de la principal par d'en promiser le shie montes de la principal par la principal par

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Streens.

THE TWEED MYTH.

The Notion That the Great Public Robber

Was a Benefactor to the City Exploded. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The people of New York must have read with some surprise and considerable disgust the reported utterances of ex-Comptroller Coler at Ann Arbor, Mich., on Saturday last. Ann Arbor is a university town, and, presumably, a good many young men from the university were present to listen to Mr. Coler's expressions regarding the arch public robber of the nineteenth century, William M. Tweed. While this remarkable ex-Comptroller, in deference to an overwhelming public opinion as to the practices of Tweed, in one line feebly discountenances him, in the next line he seems to fill Mr. Coler's ideal of an able man, who steals for himself and gives something to the public. "The able man," says Coler, has often been able to steal for himself and give more to the public than the honest man has given to the people, and that's straight goods. While I don't defend Boss Tweed, and while he was the Napoleon of municipal rascality, he created some of the greatest improvements New York

It is to be hoped that Mr. Coler was more careful in his management of the Comptroller's office than in this utterly reckless statement. It shows his utter ignorance of the history and progress of the island. Will Mr. Coler point out one of those great improvements that Tweed created?

Great public improvements were accomplished about the period which witnessed the formation of the Tweed Ring, but, fortunately for New York, they were carried through in complete independence of Coler's ideal, his municipal Napoleon William M. Tweed, Central Park never originated with, nor did it ever come under, the control of Tweed or his associates until after that magnificent work had brought to perfection, nor did Tweed have anything to do with designing the grand avenues and parks which make the upper part of Manhattan island worthy of present and future of New York as the metropolis of the western world.

Tweed, it is true, was a man of a certain sort of ability, but the only public improvement-if it can be called an improvementwhich he gave New York was that architectural "what-is-it " the County Court House, which cost twelve millions of dollars and ought to have been built for three millions, and upon which it is now proposed to expend two millions more to put it in condition. Tweed added seventy-two in condition. Tweed added seventy-two millions of dollars to the debt of the city, with but little to show for it. He effected no public improvements, great or other-wise, but simply helped himself and helped his confederates to many millions of dollars, and created a burden, without any equivalent, part of which New York tax-payers are bearing to this day. If this is Mr. Coler's ideal Napoleon, it is

perhaps just as well that he was sent to Jericho by both political sides in the late election, until his intellectual beard be grown and he has a chance to acquaint himself better with the history of the city which he aspired to rule. New YORKER. NEW YORE, Jan. 22.

MARCONI TALKS BACK. He Sends Wireless Messages Here From Shipboard Far Out at Sea.

Signor Marconi, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the Philadelphia, to perfect the apparatus on the other side for transmitting wireless messages to this continent, did not say farewell to New York until some five hours after the steamship had left her pier. By means of his own system of wireless telegraphy, just installed on the Philadelphia, Mr. Marconi kept up a chat all that time with his representative here, W. W. Bradfield, and was able to attend to several small matters which he had forgotten in the bustle of departure, besides informing the American Line's officers where their ship was in response to a request from them. She encountered a fog down the bay, and they were very glad to hear that she had got out of it all right. The messages from Marconi were re-

The messages from Marconi were re-ceived on board the French liner La Savoie at her pier here, she, too, being fitted with the wireless equipment. Among other things, Signor Marconi sent word that he wanted to test the instruments on the Phil- Captain on the calf and said he adelphia with those at the Nantucket sta-tion, and he asked Mr. Bradfield to advise Nantucket to look out for him that evening. Evidently Marconi missed connections with Nantucket. Mr. Bradfield was informed from there yesterday that they had not heard from the Philadelphia, and the supposition is that the ship went too far southward. Her instruments, Mr. Bradwere of the kind that only carry seventy miles.

The "150 First Families," TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! An Ar-

ticle appearing on the first page of THE SUN this morning referring to a publication which now, and has been since a year, in course of preparation by Town Topics, some maccuracies which I would be glad have you correct. I inclose you a spectus which states exactly the purpose nd scope of the work. I also inclose an announcement, published months ago, offering to artists a prize of \$1,000 for a title page design. From these you will see that there mothing in the whole matter but an ordinary mainess enterprise of a nature to engage in which, would be for Town Topics, the Jaurnal of Society, entirely appropriate There is no general solicitation for the work. and the gentleman who presented my card and the contennan who presented hay card
as an introduction is simply my representative, in bearing to those men who it is decimed
proper should be represented in the record,
an invitation to subscribe to it. There is
vitations are not necessarily addressed to
millionaries, but to such men as, from their
lamits, personality, so rail position and
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ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S APPEAL

The President Will Personally Investigate the Admiral's Contentions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-A conference concerning the appeal of Rear Admiral Schley from the conclusions of the Court of Inquiry was held at the White House to-day between President Roosevelt, Secretary Long and E. P. Hanna, Solicitor of the Judge Advocate General's office of the Navy Department. Mr. Hanna was Assistant Judge Advocate of the Schley Court.

The utmost reticence in regard to the nature of the conference is shown by those who know what passed at the White House, but it is learned that the President made many inquiries and indicated an intention to investigate personally the contentions made in the appeal. He will do this work carefully and no executive action may

expected for a long time
The President, it is understood, has not
yet referred the appeal to Attorney-General Knox. There is reason to believe that he has furnished a copy of the appeal to the Navy Department in order that it may make such answer as it desires to the contentions of Admiral Schley and his counsel. T is the rule in courts of law, and through application the President will have the opportunity of hearing both sides on the legal points on which the appeal is based. Whether the President has determined

to adhere to his decision to refer the appeal to Attorney-General Knox for review cannot be ascertained, but it is inferred from some things that were said after the conference that if the case goes to Mr. Knox it will be merely to have him pass on the question of whether ident can properly consider an appeal of this character

THE S. P.C. A. WATCHING MR. KNOX Charges That the Attorney-General Is Overchecking His Horses. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Whenever Attor-

ney-General Philander C. Knox has driven his team of thoroughbred horses in the last few days, he has been under the espionage of an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Complaints have been received by the President of the society that Mr. Knox was overchecking his horses to such an extent that it amounted to cruelty. Yesterday two agents of the society went to the Department of Justice to see the Attorney-General but he was not in his office. Their call was for the purpose of laying before him the complaints made by the President of the society and requesting an answer to the allegations. In the meantime an officer is watching Mr. Knox when he drives in order to decide positively whether the alleged high checking constitutes a violation of the

Among those who know the Attorney General and are acquainted with the affection he has for "Wert" and "B. C.," the tea about which charges are made and which holds the world's record of 2:101/4 for work in double harness, the charges are produced absurd. Mr. Knox paid \$6. for the team and their care alone costs om a large sum yearly.
On Jan. 14 Mr. Knox received a lette

from the secretary of the humane socie saying it was reported he checked horses cruelly. To this he made no re horses cruelly. To this he made no Mr. Knox says that, to the best of his edge, he is violating no law, either of statu or of humanity, and that he knows h horses are far from uncomfortable.

CAPT. CLARK AT THE CAPITOL Made the Guest of Honor In the Senate and Holds a Levee in the Marble Room.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Capt. Charles E Clark, formerly commander of the battle ship Oregon, was a guest of honor at United States Senate to-day. He had be to the White House to consult with the President and went to the Capitol under the escort of Senators Proctor and Dillingham of his native State of Vermont. He held levee in the marble room and Senators both sides of the chamber came out to take his hand and congratulate him on the par he took in the battle of Santiago and on t recognition of his services by his appoin ment as the representative of the navy at the coronation of King Edward.

When Senator Hanna was introduced told Capt. Clark that he was surprised his youthful appearance, as he thou he was a gray and grizzled veteran Hanna chaffed Capt. Clark about his for coming visit and, leaning down, tapped he would make a good appearance at the Court of St. James's.

Several Senators referred to the bill that has been introduced, by the terms of which it is possible to make him a Vice-Admiral and assured the Captain that if the bill came up they would be glad to vote for it. Capt Clark is a very modest man and was ex-ceedingly brief in acknowledging the good wishes of the Senators, but it was plain evident that he enjoyed his visit to Senate very much. He will remai Washington two or three days and be set of the Gridiron Club at dinner of Saturday night

MILITIA AS ARMY RESERVE.

Bill Introduced to Make the National Guard a Part of the Federal Army. WASHINGTON, Jan 23 - Representative Dick of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Militia, to-day introduced a bill to reor ganize the National Guard, or State militia The measure had the approval of the notvention of Adjutants-General of the militi of the several States which was in session in this city this week. The preamble says that the purpose of the bill is to secure the organization, armanient and disciplin of the militia, to be similar to that of the Regular army It provides that the President shall have power to order out th

militia for a period not exceeding n mosths to suppress rebellion; that arms of the subicia shall be excluthere upon application of the Brace, that the that million officers inmeet is the Regular army that he proposed a list of 100,000 Hog-vatorate, which the President of in an runnigency and

still Providing the Beatle Present Attempt to fall the third in Washington, Jan. 35- 1mittee of the House I've Maddenacy, he charge of I agreed on a tempetive to double penalty for an or-Frankler Stantist Sur-

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